

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY OF RECURRENT PREGNANCY

LOSS AND FETAL OUTCOME

INTRODUCTION

Recurrent pregnancy loss is defined by 2 or more consecutive pregnancy losses prior to 20 weeks of gestation. This is a challenging situation to the obstetrician as multiple factors – genetic, immunological, anatomic, endocrine, thrombophilic factors need to be evaluated to provide a healthy baby to the mother.

AIM AND METHODOLOGY

This study is to analyse the prevalence of cases of recurrent pregnancy loss attending the outpatient clinic in our institution Govt RSRM Lying In Hospital and evaluation of the etiological factors and the perinatal outcome in 100 of these patients during the study period of October 2017 to October 2018.

RESULTS

Out of the 13828 patients who attended the outpatient clinic, recurrent pregnancy losses were found in 151 patients which accounted for 1.09% incidence. Among these 100 patients who were followed up during the study, primary and secondary types were found in 81% and 19% respectively. The etiology was unexplained in 53% followed by hormonal, anatomical and immunological in 23%, 6% and 3% respectively. Successful outcome was seen in 91% of the patients, with 75% term deliveries, out of which 34% of babies required neonatal admission.

CONCLUSION

Maternal age and the number of previous abortions had a significant role in the outcome of present pregnancy and maternal complications were found with increasing maternal age. It is a great mental trauma to any woman as the chance of next successful pregnancy decreases with each pregnancy loss, hence each patient needs to be evaluated, supported and managed from the preconceptional period itself to bring a successful outcome.

KEYWORDS

Recurrent pregnancy loss, maternal age, maternal complications, perinatal outcome